

FEDERAL STUDES REFUTE "HIGH" WAGE CLAIM

Two government reports on wages paid to federal employees and to employees in private concerns refute "high" wage claims. An investigation by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics of the families of 506 Federal employees in five of the largest cities should cause a nationwide query: "What price prosperity?" Employees with an annual salary of less than \$2,500 were studied. In New Orleans the salary constituted but 78 per cent of the total income. In the other cities it was lower, being only 68 per cent in Chicago.

From 15 to 33 per cent of the husbands do outside work—labor extra funds, while the percentage of employees who leave home to earn necessary funds. Boarders and lodgers are the rule, and children are forced to labor instead of going to school.

A report by the Federal Personnel Classification Board develops similar information. Government pay for positions below the \$2,000 level is more liberal than private employment, and less liberal above that rate, as the report shows that these rates are higher than in private employment. Millions of workers in private employment are engaged in this class of work, and they are paid a wage lower than less-than-living rates paid by the government.

The report also shatters the claim that the government pays "high" wages above the \$2,000 class, as this rate is lower than in private employment.

These reports should be given consideration by citizens whose judgment is now swayed by individual instances, or claims by vainglorious optimists who would maintain the status quo.

This element refuses to plough deep into the lives of the people. They cling to self-delusion and insist on forming judgments that befit little minds.

Wealth beyond the dreams of legendry Midas pours into the hands of a comparative few by means of scientific production processes and automatic machinery.

The vast majority of workers do not receive a living wage as their share of this golden flood. They will not even be considered as entitled to a living wage unless they organize.

By their unity and their power they can effectively call attention to inequalities and wrongs whose far-reaching consequences no single element can escape.

RAILROADS' RECORD PROFITS OUTSIDE OF SECRET "MELON"

New York, Sept. 7.—Record-breaking profits of America's railroads do not include profits from investments and other operations not strictly transportation.

The value of these outside operations is estimated at \$2,500,000,000 by Frederick H. Hancher, managing editor of the Financial World. This financial authority says it is not generally realized that the railroads have a net annual income of \$250,000,000 from these investments.

The railroads make no mention of this "melon" as they are laying the foundation for another race of profits to the Interstate Commerce Commission and other claim that rates should be based on increased valuation, rather than actual money invested. In this they were partly sustained by the Supreme Court in the O'Fallon case. The investment in the O'Fallon case of the largest of "outside holders." These investments were made and if divided among stockholders would total \$160 a share. The New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad are the two largest outside holders in New York City and the other cities. The profitable operations of these railroads are in coal, oil, and other industries. The Interstate Commerce Commission has repeatedly indicated that the railroads should divert themselves of these transportation investments and carriers should devote their entire efforts to the transportation of passengers and freight.

These investments in other industries were given corporate life. No general attempt, however, has been made to separate these "outside holdings."

THIS LABOR DAY BROKE RECORDS

No Labor Day was so extensively observed as 1929. The event was unmarked by the spectacular, but was unequalled thoughtful, nation-wide interest in questions that labor has urged.

Full advantage was taken of the radio and the message of labor was carried into homes in every corner.

This speech was not negative. The keynote of every address was an affirmation of labor's position on the five-day week, the effect of low wages and automatic machinery, the labor injunction and the evils of child labor.

Chapman, who has been increasing consideration to these issues, that were presented in a manner that betters our realistic, fact-finding age.

This Labor Day justified the trade union position that constant agitation will ultimately swing the majority to a question that is morally right.

The road to social justice is yet long and tedious, but we know that the number of people traveling in that direction is increasing year by year.

MUSSOLINI IS UPHELD BY AMERICAN DOLLARS

Washington, Sept. 7.—American loans to Italy, all of which have been made, are prolonging Mussolini's dictatorship, according to a well-known economist and student of affairs in Italy. Fear of the economic system, known as the Fascist League of North America, causes the writer to refuse to attach his name to findings that are supported by records of the present Italian regime.

"Italy's economic situation, owing to the violence and mistakes of the Fascist government, is becoming more and more disquieting," he says.

"Travelers who go to Italy can see but little of the real situation of affairs in Italy. Fear of the economic system, known as the Fascist League of North America, causes the writer to refuse to attach his name to findings that are supported by records of the present Italian regime."

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UNCLE SAM'S WORKERS NOT PAID LIVING WAGE

Washington, Sept. 7.—A study of the income and expenses of the families of 506 Federal employees, made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, reveals a startling condition.

Only from 2 to 20 per cent of the families live within the government salary of the husband and wife at least one dependent, and the average family income is less than the expenses above the income from all sources.

The study was conducted in Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago and New York, and can fairly be considered a national study of the government employee and his family. Only families having a husband and wife at least one dependent, and where the employee's annual salary is less than \$2,500 were included.

Among the interesting facts revealed were:

The government salary in New Orleans constitutes but 78 per cent of the total family income. In Chicago, it was 68 per cent, and in Baltimore 65 per cent.

From 15 to 33 per cent of the husbands do outside work to add to their family income. In New Orleans, 15 (32) of the employees' wives go out from home to work elsewhere for money.

Children work and contribute to the family income in 10 per cent of the cases. Other sources of income are boarders and lodgers, gifts from relatives, interest on savings or rents from property.

The families living in rented houses in New Orleans pay an average of \$11.12 (15 to 32) of the employees' wives go out from home to work elsewhere for money.

INJUNCTIONS SCORED BY NEBRASKA SENATOR

Freepoint, Ill., Sept. 7.—In an address at the dedication of a Lincoln monument in this city Senator Norris recalled the Great Emancipator's declaration in a message to Congress:

"Labor is the superior right of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

The Nebraska scored the labor injunction and declared that the equity process has "done little to bring about the rights which are essential to human freedom."

Senator Norris who is compelled to stand against his wish and contrary to his own sense of justice, even though his aid may be white," he said.

"We have been in recent years Federal laws which were appointed most cases through the mighty influence of wealth to maintain unlimited power, for life, issuing injunctions in effect bring about involuntary servitude."

The tyranny of some of these injunctions remains in our days when slavery was recognized by our Constitution.

Senator Norris referred to power trust disclosures by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which claim that privilege would dominate the life of the nation.

Abolition of the electoral college was favored, as was a strong inheritance tax.

Printers Win Two-Year Wage Gain; This Plan "Lubricates Arbitration"

Butte, Mont., Sept. 7.—Newspaper printers in this city and throughout Montana won a smashing arbitration victory when the International Brotherhood of Printers Association and the International Typographical Union sustained a local wage award that increased rates \$4.50 a week.

The board, with Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago as chairman, also ruled that award dates back to July 1, 1927. The decision will stand for three years.

Prof. Douglas decided living-cost statistics, issued by the Federal Government, to uphold the local decision, made by Judge L. M. Van Etten, of this city.

Even the \$4.50 weekly increase, Prof. Douglas, "does not restore the pre-war purchasing power of the printers in these cities and only brings the money earnings of night printers to 48 per cent and of day printers to 52 per cent above the 1913 real wage."

Prof. Douglas is not impressed with claims of general prosperity as he said wage earners as a whole have improved their status "by from 25 to 30 per cent during this period."

"I certainly cannot regard the increase in remuneration granted by the local chairman as unreasonable."

The publishers resisted the attempt to make the decision date back 36 months, but Prof. Douglas ruled:

"In view of the long delay in the arbitration process, it was justified in deciding to make the printers' wage increase for the period while the dispute was in arbitration. The power to make an award retroactively frequently indicates the course of arbitration, and in view of all these considerations I cannot believe that it would be wise to set aside the local award."

BATTLESHIPS ARE OUT OF DATE; NEED PROTECTORS ON HIGH SEAS

Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 7.—The age of huge battleships has passed, declared speakers at the Institute of Naval Architecture, which was held here today. The speakers declared that the battleships are out of date and need protectors on the high seas.

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CAMEL CIGARETTES REPORT BIG PROFITS

New York, Sept. 7.—Profits of the anti-union R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, manufacturer of Camel cigarettes, are one of the most successful of modern enterprises.

Net profits last year exceeded \$30,000,000. This is \$5,000,000 more than the nearest competitor.

These profits were wrung from the masses of the people by the use of a low wage, it is charged that wages are as low as 10 cents an hour.

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UNUSUAL LABOR DAY IN ANTI STRONGHOLD

Minneapolis, Sept. 7.—Dedication of the 36-story Foshay Tower, the first appearance of Wilbur B. Foshay as a labor master was the main feature in this city. Mr. Foshay is one of the leading financiers of the Northwest and he erected the tower as a monument to the labor movement.

The dedication was especially significant because Minneapolis is—or was until the Labor Day—of the iron and steel industry.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has maintained a bitter opposition to organized labor. Bomb, injunction, strike, and other methods of warfare, was their method of warfare.

The Foshay Tower was dedicated to labor, and to add to the anti-unionism of the owner, the main feature in this city.

DEMPSEY SUSPENDED

New York, Sept. 7.—Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion, was suspended from his position as a member of the National Amateur Athletic Union, affiliated to A. P. of L.

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BOASTED WAGE GAINS OFFSET BY IDLENESS

Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 7.—Wages raised the past two years have been offset by unemployment, Dr. William T. Foster of the Polk Institute for Economic Research told the Institute of Politics.

Dr. Foster cited figures from the United States Department of Labor, which show that the average wage of a worker in 1928 was only 10 per cent above the 1913 level.

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CHILDREN'S CODE OK'D

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IMMIGRATION LAW IS WISE MEASURE

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 7.—Battled by the Italian government, the maintenance of which a special law is administered, the law from this tax is also used for the maintenance of the law.

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MINERS JOIN UNION; WAGES ARE ADVANCED

Sturgis, Ky., Sept. 7.—President Sturgis of the West Kentucky Coal Company announces that a 20 per cent wage advance, made July 16, has been restored.

The statement is simultaneous with the successful unionization of miners in this district.

Industrial Relations Poisoned By 'Welfare' Work, Say British

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NEW BUILDING POLICY BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

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LOW MINING WAGES IS PROSPERITY BAR

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 7.—"You have tried the non-union plan and you are ruined," said David Taylor, international representative of the United Mine Workers, in an open letter to business men of this state.

The trade union movement is the only way to prosperity for these merchants that bankruptcy follows the coal owners who refuse to pay the wages that they accept. The plan that low wages would bring steady work for the people and property for all. The reverse is true.

"YELLOW DOG" FIGHT RENEWED BY WORKERS

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DEEP-SEATED ISSUES BEHIND TURMOIL IN FAR EAST

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SMALL LOAN GOUGERS WOULD LESSEEN PRESS

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PULLMAN PROFITS UP; CAN'T PAY LIVING WAGE

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NON-UNION JOBBERS JOIN BOSSES' UNION

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CONTRACTORS LICENSED

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WANT FIVE DAY WEEK

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EPHRAIM STRIKE

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15,000 NEEDLESSLY DIED

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